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(54) Method and apparatus for hair transplantation

(57) A method and apparatus for laser-assisted hair transplantation preferably utilizes a CW mode CO₂ laser, which may already have been installed in a surgeon's office, and a flashscanner to scan the laser over the area of holes to be drilled, thereby minimizing thermal necrosis on the recipient walls or slits. Optionally, a computer controls the laser/flashscanner assembly to

redirect the beam from hole to hole, so as to rapidly drill a plurality of uniformly spaced holes. Advantageously, the time duration of the laser procedure is not limited, but depends instead on the CW laser power level parameters and the focal length selected for the procedure, thereby affording the surgeon significant flexibility in choosing appropriate treatment parameters.

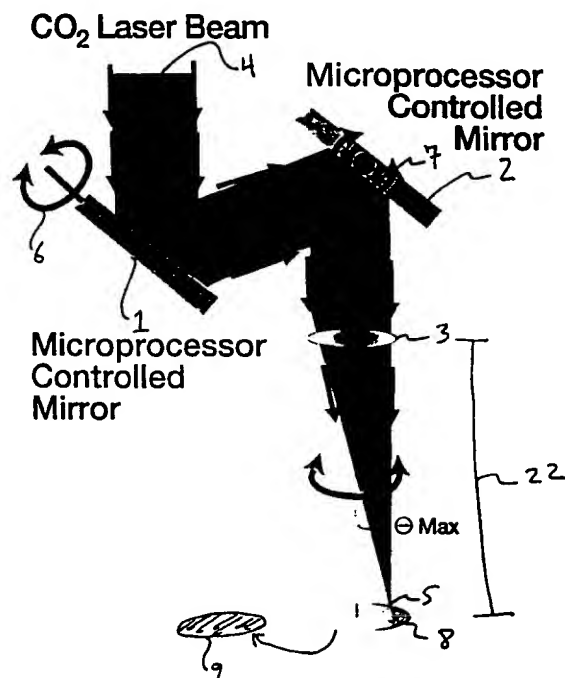


figure 1.

Description

The present invention relates generally to laser devices and biomedical applications thereof. More specifically, the invention relates to laser-based methods and apparatus for performing dermatological procedures, such as hair trans-
plantation.

The present application is related to U.S. Patent, US-A-5411502, entitled SYSTEM FOR CAUSING ABLATION OF A TARGET MATERIAL OF LIVING TISSUE WHILE NOT CAUSING DAMAGE BELOW A PREDETERMINED DEPTH, filed Dec. 30, 1993, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Hair transplantation is a widely-performed procedure. Typically, it involves implanting many individual grafts. The individual grafts may be single-follicle (so-called "micro") grafts or pair/multiple-follicle (so-called "mini") grafts. Each graft often requires that a hole of 0.8-1.4mm diameter be drilled in the scalp. Traditionally, a single hair transplantation session involved drilling approximately 200-2500 holes using a polished drill (such as the Transhair Micro Driller) and implanting a graft in each hole.

Although hair transplantation is an office procedure, it is usually long (e.g., 3 hours) and tedious, due to excessive bleeding during the procedure and the need to individually drill each hole. Irregular skin surface is a common post-operative complication of traditional hair transplantation procedures.

One laser-assisted hair transplantation technique has been reported in U.S. Patent No. 5,360,447, incorporated herein by reference. The '447 technique, not recognized by the inventors or assignee herein as constituting prior art to the present invention, utilizes a high peak-power (i.e., 400 Watts) pulsed, non-scanned laser beam to drill holes in the scalp. This technique is less-than-perfect because it uses a "defocused" beam, the diameter of which equals the diameter of the hole to be drilled. At the periphery of the defocused beam, the power density is substantially reduced (as compared to the center), and thus the tissue along the edge of the hole will suffer significant charring, or thermal damage. Moreover, the '447 technique cannot be applied with a CW laser beam (i.e., 40 Watts), because of substantial damage to the peripheral tissue walls.

In view of the above, it is apparent that there is a need for improved hair transplantation procedures which can be performed more rapidly, with less bleeding and fewer post-operative complications. Moreover, there is a need for a device that will enable hair transplantation to be performed with a CW laser. Also, there is a need for a method and apparatus for performing hair transplantation using the many CW mode lasers already installed in surgeons' offices. The present invention, as described below, provides such an improved method and apparatus for hair transplantation.

One object of the present invention relates to a method and apparatus for performing an improved hair transplantation procedure.

Another object of the invention relates to a method and apparatus for performing hair transplantation or a like procedure using a CO₂ laser in the continuous-working ("CW") mode.

Still another object of the invention relates to a method and apparatus for drilling the holes need for hair transplantation and like procedures using a rapidly scanning ("flashscanning") laser.

Yet another object of the invention relates to a method and apparatus for drilling a plurality of holes in the scalp or other biological tissue without need for manual repositioning between the drilling of each hole.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, an improved method of hair transplantation includes the step of drilling a hole in the scalp using a CW mode CO₂ laser scanned over the area of the hole to be drilled. Preferably, said scanning is performed in a spiral pattern, or in a Lissajou pattern, as described in US-A-5411502. Optionally, the area to be scanned (i.e., the location of the hole) is automatically controlled by a computer, thereby enabling the drilling of a plurality of holes in a very short time, without need for manual repositioning.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, an apparatus for performing an improved hair transplantation or like procedure includes a CW mode laser (preferably a CO₂ laser) and a flashscanner for directing a beam from said laser to scan the area of a hole to be drilled in a patient's scalp or like biological tissue. The flashscanner preferably includes one or more computer-controlled beam-deflecting mirrors. The mirrors are preferably controlled to scan the beam in a spiral pattern at a constant scanning velocity. Optionally, the flashscanner is programmed to relocate the area to be scanned by the laser beam, thus permitting multiple holes to be drilled in the scalp or other tissue without need for manual repositioning of the apparatus.

The above, as well as other objects, features and advantages of embodiments of the invention, are described in detail below by way of example only, which description is indented to be read in conjunction with the following set of drawings, in which:

- Fig. 1 illustrates the operation of a spiral flashscanner;
- Fig. 2 depicts an illustrative spiral scanning pattern generated by the flashscanner;
- Fig. 3 depicts the exterior appearance of the flashscanner;
- Fig. 4a depicts a scalp with 2800 holes drilled by the flashscanner operating in conjunction with a CW mode CO₂ laser in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 4b depicts a scalp one day following the improved hair transplantation procedure of an embodiment of the invention; and
 Figs. 5 and 6 depict exemplary pre-operative and post-operative (i.e., 4 month follow up) results of the improved hair transplantation procedure of an embodiment of the invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, a flashscanner 10 illustratively comprises first and second computer-controlled beam-deflecting mirrors 1 and 2, respectively, and a beam-focusing lens 3. A beam 4 from a CW mode CO₂ laser (not shown) is deflected by mirrors 1 and 2, and focused by lens 3 into a spot 5. (An alternative flashscanner, which scans a Lissajou pattern, is described in US-A-5411502. While US-A-5411502 is directed to applications in which very thin tissue layers are char-free ablated, those skilled in the art will, in light of the disclosure herein, recognize that the apparatus disclosed in the disclosure herein, recognize that the apparatus disclosed in the '980 application can be adapted to perform the drilling steps involved in hair transplantation procedures.)

Beam-deflecting mirrors 1 and 2 are positioned nearly parallel, and are vibrated about axes 6 and 7, respectively, to direct spot 5 to scan a target area 8. The vibrational pattern of mirrors 1 and 2 is computer-controlled, so as to ensure a constant scanning velocity. Through control of the beam power, scanning rate and spot size, appropriate parameters for hair transplantation can be achieved. Preferred parameters are described below.

Also, by computer-controlled repositioning of mirrors 1 and 2, spot 5 can be moved to scan another target area 9. Such computer-controlled retargeting does not require manual repositioning of flashscanner 10. Thus, a plurality of uniformly spaced holes can be drilled very efficiently.

Referring now to Fig. 2, spot 5 is preferably scanned in a spiral pattern 20 (preferably at constant velocity) to cover target area 8. In hair transplantation applications, spot 5 is focused at a focal length 22 of 80mm (see Fig. 1a) to generate a spot size of 0.2mm or less. Utilizing spiral scanning, target areas of 0.8, 1.2 and 1.4mm in diameter 21 can be scanned for micro/mini graft applications. However, other power levels and time durations are possible, as will be appreciated by those skilled art.

With a typical laser power level of 30-40 Watts, the optical considerably higher than the threshold for vaporization of tissue without char, which is approximately 50W/mm². Lack of char assures minimal thermal necrosis on the walls (of about 50 microns), thus ensuring excellent capability to later feed the hair grafts by internal oozing through the walls. In typical hair transplant applications, scanning a single target area takes about 0.2 seconds, and generates a clean char-free hole about 3-7mm deep.

TABLE 1 -- PREFERRED FLASHSCANNER SPECIFICATIONS

Focal length	80mm
Scanning diameters	0.8 - 1.6mm
Scanning duration	0.2 sec
Spot size	0.15mm
Instantaneous Dwelling Time	1ms
Scanning pattern	Spiral (constant velocity)

Referring to Fig. 3, flashscanner 10 preferably comprises a hand-held unit.

TABLE 2-- PREFERRED TREATMENT PARAMETERS

LOCATION	SCANNING DIAMETER	LASER POWER LEVEL	SINGLE HOLE SCANNING DURATION
First Line	1.0mm	40W	0.1 sec
Front Head	1.2mm	36W	0.2 sec
Back Head	1.4mm	36W	0.25 sec

PREFERRED OPERATING TECHNIQUE

In accordance with the invention, a laser-assisted hair transplantation procedure preferably begins by following the same steps performed in conventional, non-laser, hair transplantation: (1) preparing a donor strip using the conventional method with a scalpel, or using a well focused CO₂ laser beam; (2) preparing follicle grafts with a scalpel; and (3) subcutaneously injecting a local anesthetic (preferably 0.5% Xylocain with 1:100,000 Epinephrine).

Next, the CO₂ laser 31 is set to output a 40 Watt beam for a duration of 0.1 sec, and the flashscanner 10 is set to its smallest scanning diameter (approx. 0.8-1.0mm). A single test hole is made to verify recipient hole depth in the first front line row. If necessary, the laser duration may be increased to 0.15 sec. Following the first line, the recipient hole diameters are increased to 1.2mm in the front head. (See Table 2.) On the back of the head, the hole diameters are 1.4mm. Once 5-7mm hole depth has been confirmed, the entire drilling process of all holes is preferably completed before hair grafts are implanted. The field of view is constantly clear. For each hole, a few minutes after drilling, a minimal internal oozing can be observed, which is a sign that the follicle will be fed by diffusion of fluid and nutrients through the walls of the recipient holes.

Following the drilling process, the grafts are preferably simultaneously implanted by a few clinical assistants in "Megasesions," where over 2000 grafts may be implanted. Post-operative external bleeding does not occur because of wound contraction. After the operation, the patient's hair is washed aseptically and the patient is discharged.

EXEMPLARY RESULTS

To date, excellent results have been obtained with a CW laser on over 150 patients treated in accordance with the present invention. Graft numbers in excess of 2500 have been obtained. The excellent control of the laser beam and good site visibility enables easy implantation without affecting neighboring hair follicles or previously-transplanted hairs. Consequently, the present invention is also suitable for thickening operations for increasing hair density.

Fig. 4a depicts a scalp with 2800 holes drilled by the flashscanner operating in conjunction with a CW mode CO₂ laser. Note the uniformity of the holes and the lack of deepithelization around the holes.

Fig. 4b depicts a scalp one day following the improved hair transplantation procedure of the invention. Notice the lack of deepithelization and the uniformity of the grafts.

Figs. 5 and 6 depict exemplary pre-operative and post-operative (i.e., 4 month follow up) results of the improved hair transplantation procedure of the invention. Hairs began to grow after 10 weeks. The number of implanted grafts (in Fig. 5) was 2800, implanted over two sessions.

Claims

1. A method of hair transplantation comprising:

providing a laser beam having a spot size;
scanning said beam continuously over a portion of a patient's scalp so as to create a hole having an area greater than at least three times said spot size; and
implanting a graft having at least one hair follicle in said hole.

2. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which said scanning is in a predetermined pattern.
3. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which said laser beam is provided by a CO₂ laser.
- 5 4. A method in accordance with Claim 2, in which said pattern is a spiral.
5. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which said laser beam provided is focused.
- 10 6. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which said scanning is for 0.2 sec.
7. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which said scanning is performed such that dwell time is 1 msec.
8. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which said scanning is performed over said area on a patient's scalp which is 0.8 - 1.6 mm diameter.
- 15 9. A method in accordance with Claim 8, in which said beam has a focal length of 80 mm.
10. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which said laser beam is provided from a laser powered at 40W.
- 20 11. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which said laser beam has a spot size of 0.15 mm.
12. A method in accordance with Claim 1, in which a plurality of said areas on a patient's scalp are scanned.
- 25 13. An apparatus for creating a recipient hole in a patient's scalp suitable for hair transplantation comprising:
a laser for providing a laser beam having a spot size; and
a flashscanner capable of scanning said beam continuously over a portion of a patient's scalp so as to create said hole having an area greater than at least three times said spot size.
- 30 14. The apparatus in accordance with Claim 13, in which said laser is a CO₂ laser.
15. The apparatus in accordance with Claim 13, in which said flashscanner scans said beam in a predetermined pattern.
- 35 16. The apparatus in accordance with Claim 13, in which said flashscanner scans said beam at a constant velocity.
17. The apparatus in accordance with Claim 13, in which said laser provides a laser beam which is focused.
- 40 18. The apparatus in accordance with Claim 13, in which said flashscanner scans said portion of a patient's scalp which is 0.8-1.6 mm diameter.

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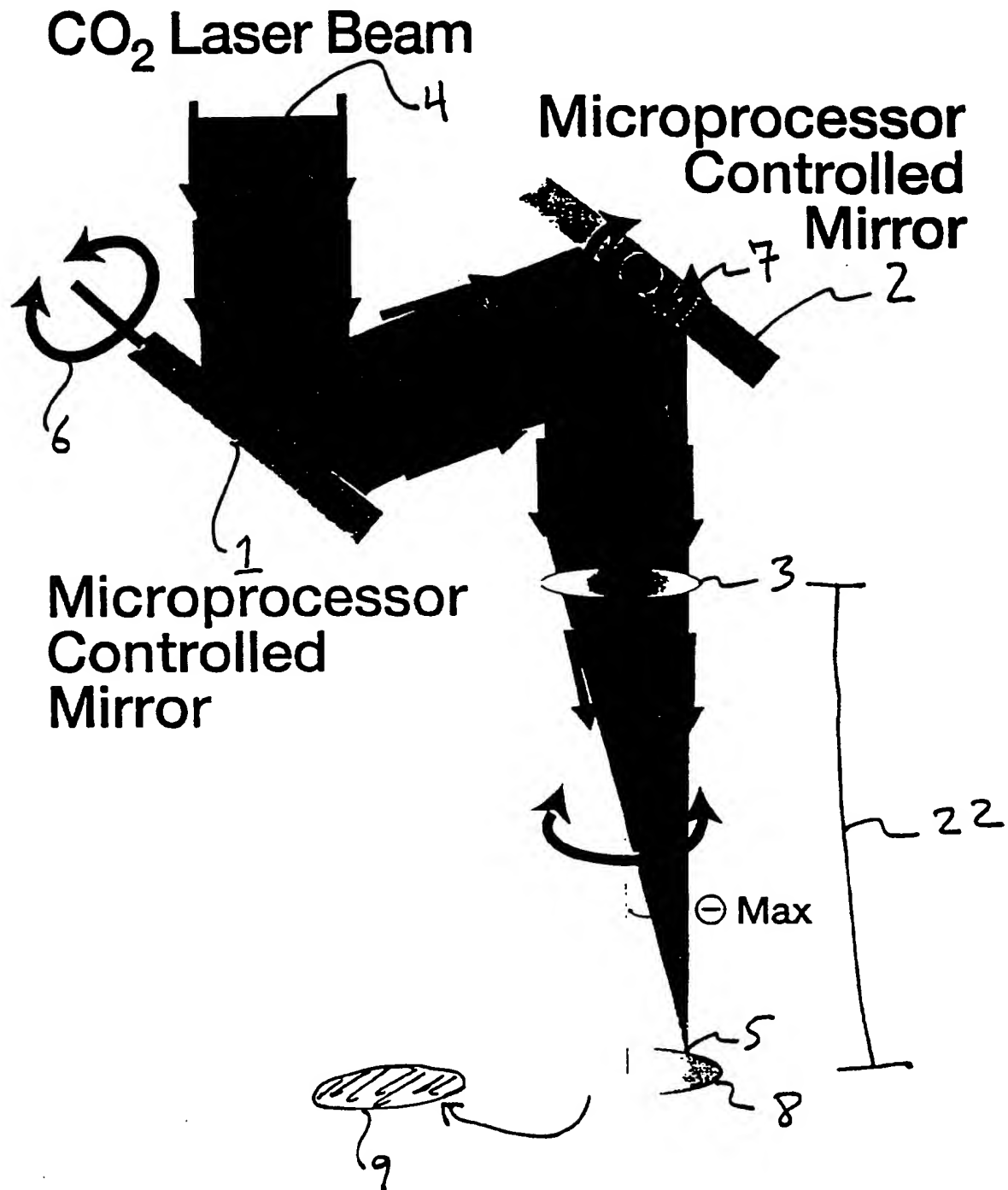


figure 1.

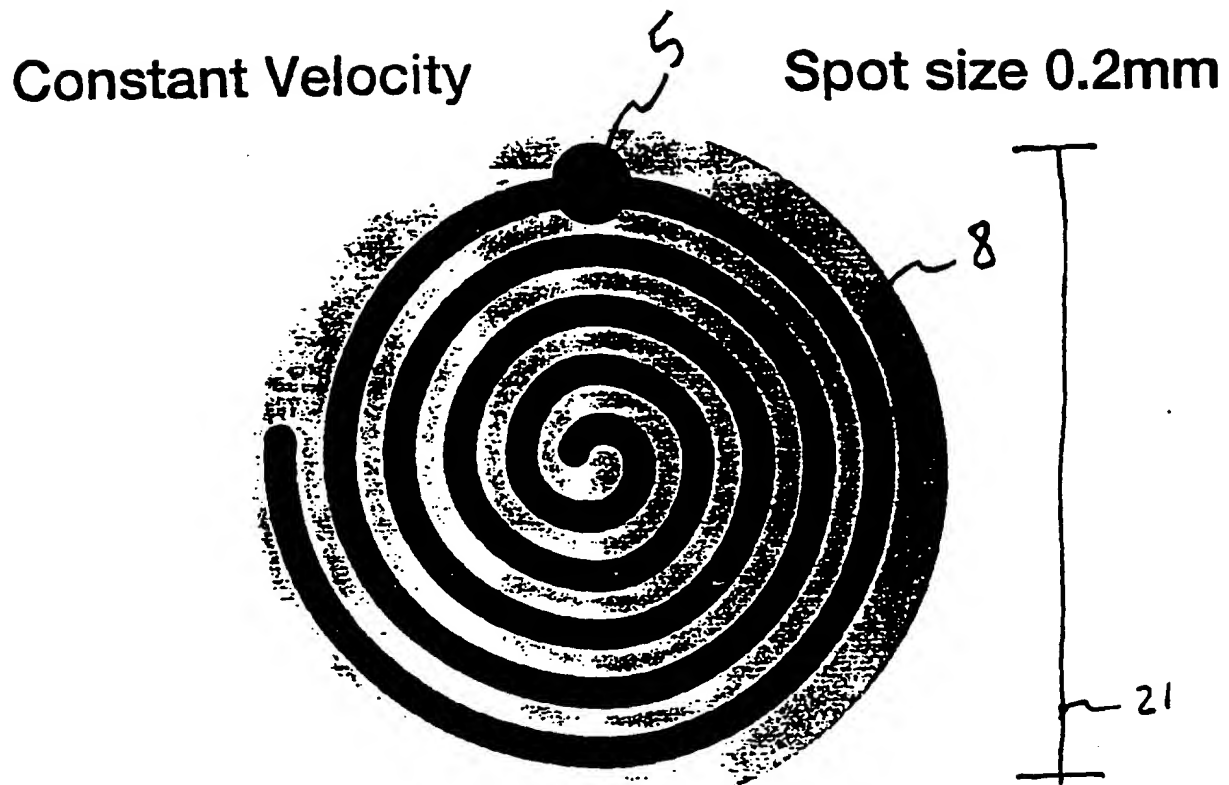


figure 2



Figure 3

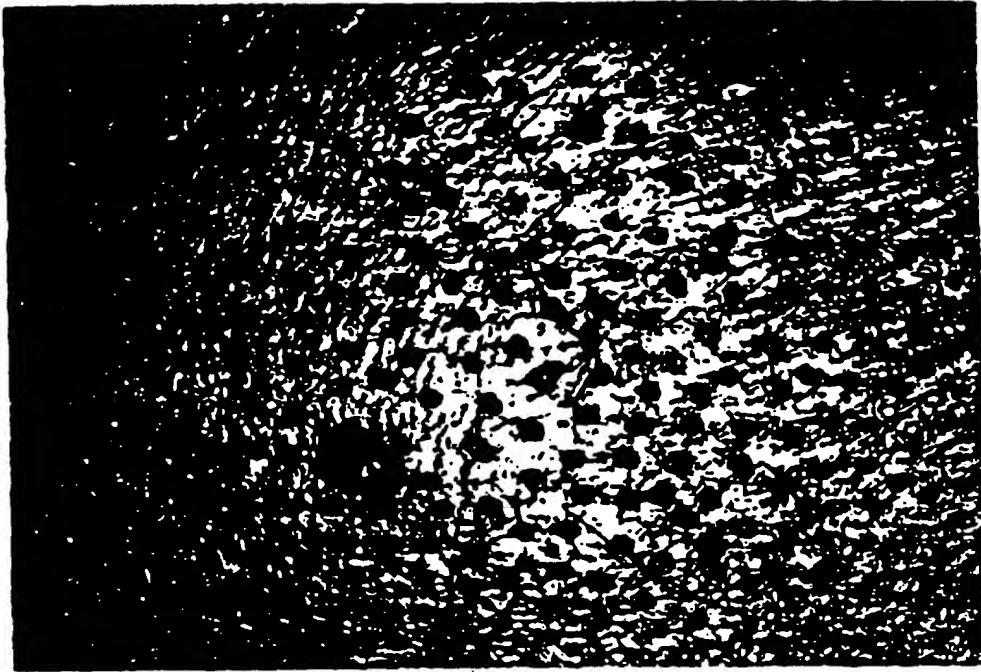


Figure 4A

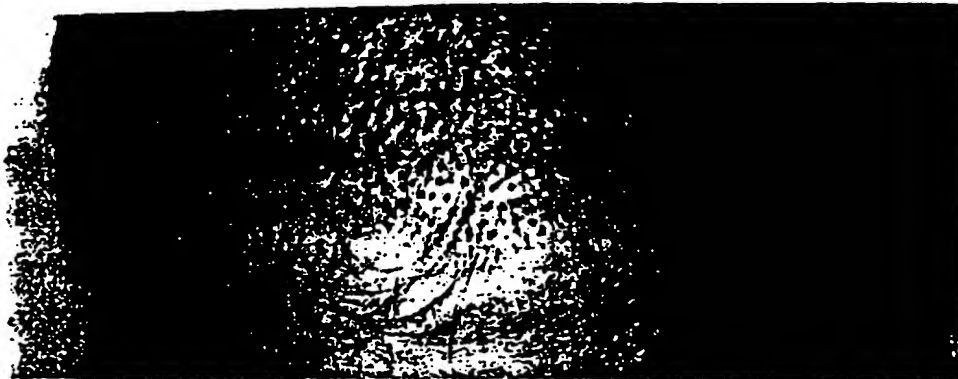


Figure 4B



Figure 5



Figure 6



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PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention EP 95 30 8595
shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent
proceedings, as the European search report

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	WO-A-87 06478 (INSERM) * the whole document *	13-18	A61F2/10 A61B17/36
Y,D	US-A-5 360 447 (KOOP) * the whole document *	13-18	
A	US-A-3 481 340 (MCKNIGHT ET AL.) * claims; figure 3 *	13,17	
A	US-A-4 768 517 (CZECH) * abstract; figures *		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			A61F A61B
INCOMPLETE SEARCH			
<p>The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the provisions of the European Patent Convention to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of some of the claims</p> <p>Claims searched completely : Claims searched incompletely : Claims not searched : Reason for the limitation of the search:</p> <p>see sheet C</p>			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		20 February 1996	Giménez Burgos, R
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EP 95 30 8595

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INCOMPLETE SEARCH

Claims searched completely: 13-18

Claims not searched: 1-12

Method for treatment of the human or
animal body by surgery or therapy
(see article 52(4) of the European
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